

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

LISTING AND AMENDMENT OF THE CLAIMS:

26. (new) A method for investigating a body fluid from a human subject having or suspected of having cancer for disseminated cancer cells, which comprises:

- obtaining a cell-containing fraction from the body fluid with enrichment of cancer cells and determining in the cell-containing fraction the expression of at least 2 genes which are selected from the group consisting of

- i) a human manganese superoxide dismutase genes;
- ii) a human thioredoxin reductase 1 genes; and
- iii) a human glutathione peroxidase 1 genes;

- providing a further cell-containing fraction of the body fluid from the same individual and determining the expression of the genes in the further cell-containing fraction; and

- comparing the expression for each of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction with its expression in the further cell-containing fraction, and

wherein the body fluid is selected from blood and bone marrow and an elevated expression of at least one of said at least 2 genes determined in the cell-containing fraction, as compared to its expression in the further cell-containing fraction, indicates the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid.

27. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the expression of a manganese superoxide dismutase gene, of a thioredoxin reductase 1 gene and of a glutathione peroxidase 1 gene is determined.

28. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the body fluid is

blood.

29. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein obtaining the cell-containing fraction from the body fluid with enrichment of cancer cells comprises passing the body fluid or a cell-containing fraction thereof through a screen with a mesh or pore width of about 10 to 200 μm and obtaining the cell fraction retained on the screen.

30. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the expression of a manganese superoxide dismutase gene and of at least one further gene selected from a thioredoxin reductase 1 genes and a glutathione peroxidase 1 genes is determined.

31. (new) The method as claimed in any of claim 26, which is for identifying disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid.

32. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the elevated expression of at least one of said genes indicates the presence of a tumor.

33. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, which is for diagnosis of a tumor.

34. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the elevated expression of at least one of said genes indicates a risk to develop a metastasis or a recurrence.

35. (new) The method as claimed in claim 34, which is for estimating the risk to develop a metastasis or a recurrence.

36. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:13 or an allelic variant thereof.

37. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2.

38. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:15 or an allelic variant thereof.

39. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:5.

40. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes a protein having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:17 or an allelic variant thereof.

41. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID NO:8.

42. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein determining the expression of the at least 2 genes comprises determining mRNA expressed by the gene.

43. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the enrichment of cancer cells comprises isolating cancer cells.

44. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein cancer cells are isolated by immunospecific adsorption, microdissection, by means of a density gradient or by filtration.

45. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the cell-containing fraction is derived from blood and comprises mononuclear cells.

46. (new) The method as claimed in claim 29, wherein the screen has a mesh or pore width of about 20 μm .

47. (new) The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the elevated expression of at least one of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction as compared to its expression in the further cell-containing fraction indicates the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid if the ratio of its expression from the cell-containing fraction to the further cell-containing fraction is higher than the average ratio of its expression in subjects not having cancer.

48. (new) A method for investigating a body fluid from a human subject having or being suspected of having cancer for disseminated cancer cells, which comprises:

- obtaining a cell-containing fraction from the body fluid by passing the body fluid or a cell-containing fraction thereof through a screen with a mesh or pore width of about 20 μm and obtaining the cell fraction retained on the screen;
- determining in the cell-containing fraction the expression of
 - i) a human manganese superoxide dismutase gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ

- ID NO:2, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13 or an allelic variant thereof;
- ii) a human thioredoxin reductase 1 gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15 or an allelic variant thereof; and
 - iii) a human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID NO:8, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17 or an allelic variant thereof;
- providing a further cell-containing fraction of the body fluid from the same individual and determining the expression of the genes in the further cell-containing fraction; and
 - comparing the expression for each of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction with its expression in the further cell-containing fraction, and

wherein the body fluid is selected from blood and bone marrow and an elevated expression of at least one of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction as compared to its expression in the further cell-containing fraction indicates the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid if the ratio of its expression from the cell-containing fraction to the further cell-containing fraction is higher than the average ratio of its expression in subjects not having cancer.

49. (new) The method as claimed in claim 48, wherein the body fluid is blood and the cell-containing fraction and the further cell-containing fraction

comprise mononuclear cells and wherein determining the expression of the at least 2 genes comprises determining mRNA expressed by the gene.

50. (new) A method for investigating a body fluid from a human subject having or being suspected of having cancer for disseminated cancer cells, which comprises:

- obtaining a cell-containing fraction from the body fluid and determining in the cell-containing fraction the expression of at least 2 genes which are selected from the group consisting of
 - i) a human manganese superoxide dismutase gene;
 - ii) a human thioredoxin reductase 1 gene; and
 - iii) a human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene; and
- comparing the expression for each of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction with its average expression in subjects not having cancer, and

wherein the body fluid is selected from blood and bone marrow and a higher expression of at least one of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction as compared to its average expression in subjects not having cancer indicates the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid.

51. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the expression of a manganese superoxide dismutase gene and of at least one further gene selected from a thioredoxin reductase 1 gene and a glutathione peroxidase 1 gene

52. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the expression of a manganese superoxide dismutase gene, of a thioredoxin reductase 1 gene and of a glutathione peroxidase 1 gene is determined.

53. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the cell-containing fraction is derived from blood and comprises mononuclear cells.

54. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein determining the expression of the at least 2 genes comprises determining mRNA expressed by the gene.

55. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13 or an allelic variant thereof.

56. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2.

57. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15 or an allelic variant thereof.

58. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:5.

59. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17 or an allelic variant thereof.

60. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID

NO:8.

61. (new) The method as claimed in any of claim 50, which is for identifying disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid.

62. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the elevated expression of at least one of said genes indicates the presence of a tumor.

63. (new) The method as claimed in claim 44, which is for diagnosis of a tumor.

64. (new) The method as claimed in claim 50, wherein the elevated expression of at least one of said genes indicates a risk to develop a metastasis or a recurrence.

65. (new) The method as claimed in claim 46, which is for estimating the risk to develop a metastasis or a recurrence.

66. (new) A method for investigating a body fluid for disseminated cancer cells in a subject having or being suspected of having cancer, which comprises:

- obtaining a cell-containing fraction from the body fluid and determining in the cell-containing fraction the expression of
 - i) a human manganese superoxide dismutase gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the manganese superoxide dismutase gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:13 or an allelic variant thereof;
 - ii) a human thioredoxin reductase 1 gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer

- sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:4 and SEQ ID NO:5, wherein the thioredoxin reductase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:15 or an allelic variant thereof; and
- iii) a human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene which encodes an mRNA which is capable of being amplified using the primer sequences as set forth in SEQ ID NO:7 and SEQ ID NO:8, wherein the human glutathione peroxidase 1 gene encodes a protein having an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO:17 or an allelic variant thereof;
- comparing the expression for each of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction with its average expression in subjects not having cancer,

wherein the body fluid is selected from blood and bone marrow and a higher expression of at least one of said at least 2 genes in the cell-containing fraction as compared to its average expression in subjects not having cancer to indicate the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the body fluid.

67. (new) The method as claimed in claim 66, wherein the body fluid is blood and the cell-containing fraction comprises mononuclear cells and wherein determining the expression of the at least 2 genes comprises determining mRNA expressed by the gene.

68. (new) A method for investigating a blood or bone marrow sample for disseminated cancer cells in a human subject having or suspected of having cancer, comprising:

- (a) obtaining a blood or bone marrow sample from the human subject having or suspected of having cancer to obtain a test fraction;
- (b) obtaining a blood or bone marrow sample from a healthy human

subject not suffering from cancer to obtain a reference fraction;

(c) isolating mRNA from the test fraction and reference fraction to obtain an mRNA test sample and an mRNA reference sample, respectively;

(d) measuring the expression level of human manganese superoxide dismutase (MNSOD), human thioredoxin reductase 1 (TXNRD1), and human glutathione peroxidase 1 (GPX1) in the mRNA sample and the mRNA reference sample, wherein the measuring is by reverse transcription and PCR with primers selected from the nucleotides of SEQ ID NOs: 1 and 2 for MNSOD; SEQ ID NOs: 3 and 4 for TXNRD1; and SEQ ID NOs: 7 and 8 for GPX1; and

(e) comparing the expression of MNSOD, TXNRD1, and GPX1 in the mRNA test sample to the mRNA reference sample, and wherein a higher expression of MNSOD, TXNRD1, and GPX1 in the mRNA test sample as compared to the mRNA reference sample indicates the presence of disseminated cancer cells in the blood or bone marrow sample from the human subject having or suspected of having cancer.